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THE INDIANAPOLIS JOURNAL

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Telephone Calls. Business Office......238 | Editorial Rooms.....24 OPEN the books of the Insane Hos

pital. SMASH the Democratic school-book publication ring.

And how does the third party like the

attitude of its Democratic partner on the temperance question now? THE way to make a decent Democrat blush is to ask him what he thinks of

the Hendricks Club and the legislative majority. THE State of Indiana literally fell among thieves when it fell into the hands of the Democratic majority in the

Legislature. LEGISLATIVE salaries must be forthcoming, even if the furniture of the Assembly chambers has to be pawned to raise the money.

THE oldest inhabitants agree that the present Legislature is the most rascally and vicious body which has assembled in the State within their recollection.

THE legislative majority has no time to discuss temperance measures. It is busy providing new offices for Democrats and devising new ways for tapping the State treasury.

THE General Assembly means to hav its pay if it has to mortgage the State house to get it. That is what the Democratic majority and the fifty-eight doorkeepers are there for.

HE is a poor carver, says the old adage, that cannot help himself to the best piece of the fowl. The ways and means committee isn't much on finance, but it can take care of itself and the doorkeepers.

THE legislative minority is making: gallant fight for the rights of the majority which they represent, but their struggles avail nothing against the lawless acts of men who are bent solely upon plunder and partisan gain.

London police lost no time in arrest ing the wild Missourian who fired h revolver into the crowd. They wish it to be understood that no "Hamerican" ways will be tolerated in that peaceful city. In the meantime, "Jack the Ripper" is still at large."

POLITICAL outrages in the South have | people nor the policy of the party. ceased to interest Indiana Republicans. Their attention is absorbed in contemplation of the outrages committed by the Democracy in their own State. The enormities in the one are not greater than in the other.

THE failure of the chief fire engineer, ten times repeated, could not justify the overthrow of local self government. The people can, if they wish, reform and revolutionize the Council, but they would be powerless under the control of legislative boards.

THE proposition for the State to publish school books is opposed by the friends of education and level-headed business men everywhere. It meets with no favor outside of Democratic circles in Indiana. As Governor Hovey said, "it has been condemned as impracticable and costly."

CORTEZ EWING, the new boodle Senator from Shelby and Decatur, issued a circular as chairman of the Decatur county Democratic committee, during the campaign last year, for which the Sentinel said he ought to be in the penitentiary. Perhaps service in this Legislature is punishment enough.

THE school teachers of the State have not been asked to give their opinions on the probable educational worth of text books compiled by party hacks. It is the opinion of the majority that it is not the teachers' or the parents' business how the children are served, so long as ways are provided for pensioning off a lot of spavined Democrats.

THE Democratic majority in the Legislature have insulted and defied the people in every possible way, but we doubt if they would dare deny the right of petition. The people should petition for an investigation of the Insane Hospital. There is reason to believe that it has been robbed by John E. Sullivan, and that its walls hide a great deal of rottenness besides. There ought to be a score of petitions started in every county in the State, asking for an investigation. Let us see if the majority will deny the right of petition.

THE Insane Hospital outrages which have disgraced the State during the Harrison-Sullivan regime would never have occurred had the institution been under non-partisan management. So far from remedying this defect, the interest. The prospect of financial loss | given favorable consideration to a bill | talk. A countryman, sitting in the little |

and gross abuses in the management of the State's charities, educational and other enterprises is simply appalling. Under such tyrannical rule the people have no recourse but to wait until they can turn the rascals out at the polls. That day of reckoning is distant, but cannot be escaped.

DEFEAT OF LOCAL OPTION.

There are some peculiarly disgraceful features in the action of the House on the local-option bill. The measure itself is so pre-eminently just and right that its defeat under any circumstances is a public calamity. Local option is the application of the fundamental principle of popular government and home rule to the greatest social problem and social evil of the age. It remits to the people in their primary and sovereign capacity, to the voters of each and every municipality in the State, the right to say whether they will permit or prohibit the existence of saloons. While it prevents the people of any city, county, township or town from imposing their own views or ideas on those of any other, it makes the people of each and every locality the sovereign arbiter of the saloon question for themselves. This is genuine democracy and the essence of popular government. It represents the best convictions of the best people on this subject, and is universally recognized by the wisest advocates of temperance reform as the best practicable solution of the question. The defeat of such a measure under any circumstances is public calamity. It is a denial of justice and an insult to the people. It is equivalent to telling them that they do not know what they want, and are not fit for self-government. It is a flat repudiation of the doctrine of home rule and a cowardly denial the right of the people to regulate their own affairs. In a moral aspect it is a base renunciation of manhood on the part of those who killed the measure, and a cowardly surrender to the worst elements and influences of society. I is an attempt to rivet the chains of the liquor traffic on the people of Indiana, and by continuing the power of the saloon in politics to extend the reign of drunkenness, pauperism and crime. Of all the infamous acts of the present Legislature this summary killing of lo-

cal option is the worst. Mr. Reynolds, the author of the bill, made a very strong speech in its favor and an earnest protest against the tyrannical action of the majority in refusing to allow debate. He was especially severe, as he had a right to be, on those Democrats who had given him their personal promise that the bill should have full hearing and fair treatment. The fact that Mr. Reynolds relied on these promises shows that he did not understand the worthlessness of such pledges as against the decree of the Democratic caucus. The defeat of the measure receives an added element of infamy from the dishonorable course of these Democrats, who thus affected an attitude of fairness towards the measure until the opportune moment came when they could

stab it in the back. We regret to have to add that two Republicans, Messrs. Nugent and Covert, of Evansville, voted with the Democrats. Their vote has placed them out of line with the Republican party, and shows that on this vital question they are not in harmony with the State platform or organization. Whatever their personal views or pledges may be, or whatever the relations between them and their personal constituencies, we say that Messrs. Nugent and Covert have repudiated the platform of their party and placed themselves in opposition to its declared policy. Their vote may represent their own interests, but it does not represent the interests of the

DEMOCRATIC FINANCIERING.

The people of Indiana may be surprised to learn that the first and only financial measure yet introduced in the present Legislature is one authorizing the Treasurer of State to borrow \$200,000 at 6 per cent. interest to pay the expenses of the session. This is the more surprising since the State finances have, for some time past, been in a condition demanding prompt and effective treatment, yet more than half the session has passed without anything having been done, or proposed or considered looking to their improvement.

The finances of the State, if not in a critical condition, are at least in very bad condition. The bonded debt of the State is \$6,770,000. It is paying interest at the rate of \$337,861.99 a year-\$79,375 on its foreign debt and \$258,486.99 on its domestic debt. The annual interest account of the State is about one-fourth of its entire revenue for general purposes. On three-fourths of its debt it is paying 6 per cent. interest. During the last two years, owing to the failure of the last Legislature to make appropriations, the State has been compelled to borrow money to meet current expenses and pay interest. Borrowing money at interest to pay interest is poor financiering. At present the State Treasury is practically empty. The rapid increase of the State debt and the present bad condition of State finances are directly

due to Democratic mismanagement. On the first day of the session the Journal called attention to the bad condition of the State finances. Governor Gray, in his message, recommended legislation looking to a reduction of the State debt and of the rate of interest, and made other important financial recommendations. The Legislature has now been in session over a month, more than half its constitutional term, and has paid no attention whatever to this important matter. The whole time has been spent by the majority in passing bills to take appointments out of the hands of the Governor, to create new salaried offices, to provide places for Democrats, to capture the city government of Indianapolis, and to gain other partisan advantages. The Legislature is the most expensive the State has ever had. The pay-roll for door-keepers, clerks, pages and other employes is far in excess of any former Legislature. With an empty treasury and an insufficient revenue Democratic majority is arranging to it has devoted itself to increasing gain party control of every other public | salaries and piling up costs. It has even

to pay Green Smith's salary as Lieutenant-governor and to pay Warden Jack Howard's shortage of \$17,000. Finally, with the session more than half gone and nothing done to replenish the State Treasury, to reduce the debt or the interest account, with pending bills to create new offices that will cost thousands of dollars, the ways and means committee reports a bill to authorize a loan of \$200,000, at 6 per cent. interest, to pay the expenses of the session. What do the people of Indiana think of this sort of business?

THE passage by the House of the bill making eight hours a legal day's worl for all classes of mechanics and laborers, excepting those engaged in agricultural and domestic labor, must necessarily arouse strong protest from the two classes discriminated against. It does not appear that a large proportion of workingmen of any class have demanded shorter hours, but if mechanics and others engaged in manual toil are to have the legal right to step work at P. M., why should not the woman who cooks, and scrubs and scours, and the man who tills the soil have the same privilege? Why this invidious discrimination against those bulwarks of society, the hired girl and the farm hand? It is not enough to argue that the exigencies of farm life require that the "hand" shall arise at dawn and labor until dark, or that a woman's work is never done. The man and the girl can reply that their rights are equal to those of others, and that their employers are entitled to no special privileges, but may do as other employers and hire other men and girls to make up the decrease in the time. It is the duty of these unjustly treated classes of citizens to enter their objections promptly, and to make life a burden to the legislators who have shown such unjust favoritism. Servant girls who will "strike" at the end of eight hours' work daily, and farm hands who decline to begin work before 8 in the morning can make matters very interesting for legislators, both of the rural and urban varieties. A combined effort on the part of these persons will demonstrate some of the beauties of the eight-hour system, if it does nothing

THE Ohio House of Representatives has passed a bill providing for free school books under certain regulations. It provides for a commission consisting of the State School Commissioner, the Supervisor of Public Printing and four persons to be appointed by the Governor, two from each political party. The commission are to receive bids for furnishing the school books, after agreeing on the books to be used. Townships have the power to say whether or not they desire their books so furnished. This leaves the final decision of the matter with the townships or school dis-

THE Ameer of Afghanistan bounds into the world's arena with something more than the spectacular accompaniments to his annual reappearance. The reported beheading of five hundred offenders daily indicates either that the Ameer is very, very mad about something, or that the young gentlemen composing the foreign "news bureaus" are beginning to get their imaginations in readiness for the dull season.

ABOUT PEOPLE AND THINGS.

JAMES WHITCOMB RILEY will have Congressional poem in the March Century entitled "Down to the Capital."

Ex-Governor Bigelow and wife, of New Haven, Conn., are soon to set out for Egypt and the far East. They will be gone COUNTESS MARTINEZ sells stamps in the

Philadelphia postoffice. She was a Baltimore girl, and her husband is a real German count, at present in reduced circumstances and in a Philadelphia hospital. By the improper use of the single word 'thereof" in the will of Mrs. Anne McCul-

lough, who died in Pittsburg recently, the sum of \$130,000 will be diverted from the object for which she intended it. OLIVE LOGAN has been looking into the domestic economy of the French, and she finds it to consist in doing without things. She says they make nothing go further than other people, unless it is talk.

It is said that Benjamin F. Butler is now spending his nocturnal hours in the study of astronomy. He has amassed a fine collection of treatises on the study of the stars, and takes observations nightly with a small telescope of the latest design.

JOHN WANAMAKER'S country place at Jenkintown, Pa., is his pride and joy. He has a fine collection of cattle, and his flowers are very valuable. His roses and or-chids are worthy of note, and his rhododendrons are famous in Pennsylvania.

SINCE the Hon. J. Q. A. Brackett became Lieutenant-governor of Massachusetts he has only once been present at a session of the Legislature, and that was when he was showing a friend through the State-house and stumbled into the Senate chamber before adjournment by mistake.

A WOMAN receiver for a woman's bank seems about the right thing to the people of Mason City, Ia. The Clear Lake Bank, of that town, owned by Mrs. L. P. Jones, closed its doors one day last week, with no capital, and the court appointed Mrs. Lizzie Fitch as receiver for the institution.

THE best point of the evening at the Phelps dinner, in London, is thought to have been in Sir Frederic Leighton's speech, when he said: "As an artist he drank to another artist, a gentleman who had ex-celled in one of the most admirable of all arts-the art of making many friends."

JAY GOULD is said to be completely under the thumb of his son George, and to that enterprising young man is attributed the freezing out of Vice-president Hopkins, of the Missouri Pacific railroad. The elder Gould discarded Morosini to please his son, and Hopkins was sacrificed because George was jealous of the favor shown him by his

More than thirty-seven thousand people in five days were admitted to view Mrs. Joseph Chamberlain's wedding presents. The Puritan maiden seems to have yielded to British curiosity, or perhaps she has learned to understand ways of propitiating the British voter. That her portraits are on view in the Birmingham shop windows is another evidence of her acceptance of

THREE years ago Dr. Maria M. Dean raised her first sign as a homeopathic physician at Helena, M. T. To-day she is one of the most popular and prominent res dents of the city, and her income last year is reported to have been \$11,000. Dr. Dean was graduated from the Wisconsin University and from the Boston medical school, and has also studied in Berlin. She is about thirty years old, and is said to be a woman of remarkable ability, and although full of pluck, is not a bit masculine.

It is told that one day last summer, going down to Gloucester, Dr. Holmes sat in a front seat of the car and entertained a fellow-passenger with some of his brilliant

corner seat before them, overheard the con-versation, and finally leaned over, took the autocrat's hat, looked at the number inside, then at his own, and said, very demurely:
"I read something in the paper the other
day about the size of great men's heads,
and I thought I'd like to know the size of
your'n. But what bothers me is my head's

the biggest of the two!" "THE way to use your cane," said a noted foreigner the other day, "is not to strike with it as if it were a club. That is of so little use that it is doubtful if it would not be wrenched away from you the first blow you tried to strike. You can make a cane the most ugly and vicious of weapons by simply punching with it. You hold the handle in your right hand and use your left hand merely to guide the point. Then jab with it at your assailant's stomach, neck or face, according as you want to hurt him. He cannot get the cane away from you and cannot get within arm's reach of you."

A PLEASANT incident, illustrative of the tenderness and sympathy of the Princess of Wales, has just been brought to the notice of a correspondent of the Manchester Courier. A friend traveling in Norfolk, near Lynn, met in the train a woman dressed in deep mourning. In conversation she stated that recently she had lost a daughter, through consumption. Her husband was a laborer on the Sandringham estate, and during her daughter's pro-tracted illness the Princess of Wales was a frequent visitor, sitting by the dying girl's bed-side, talking and reading to her en religious subjects, "and after her death," added the mother, "the Princess gave me this shawl that I am now wearing."

In a certain Boston family there is an heirloom which is both interesting and, in these degenerate days, most suggestive. It is a dower chest of carved oak, not wholly unlike-except that it is smaller-the chests in which Venetian brides of old used to bestow their wedding outfit. This dower chest has been in the family nearly a century, and in it the oldest daughter of the family is expected to hoard the linen which she prepares against the day of her mar-riage, much after the fashion of German maidens. The one condition attached to the possession of the chest is that the girl Thus far the condition has been scrupulously observed; and thus far, also, each owner of the chest has, in passing it on, left in it an elaborate piece of embroidered table linen.

Written for the Indianapolis Journal. THE DAY AFTER. Not a bit of lace and perfume rare, Not a heart with an arrow in it; Not a line to say I am more than fair, With "I love you" to begin it:

I wait and hope, and fear and wait, Each long round through, while the postman On the square below, to give a "Fate"

To a slip of a girl who with true love plays. The long day done, I grieve and sigh I've been forsaken-but, can't you guess? St. Valentine had passed me by,

COMMENT AND OPINION.

-F. M. B.

But HE came himself-and I said "yes."

THE time is evidently at hand when we must assert our rightful place among the nations of the earth, and the best way to maintain it peacefully is to show that we are ready to fight for it.—Philadelphia In-

THE people of the United States look forward to a change in the headship of the State Department with an interest and expectation of more than usual significance, and indicative of their judgment as to what should be our policy in the Samoan affair.
—Sacramento Record-Union.

No more fitting place can be found for the flag than in the public school-room. It should be the perpetual reminder of the Nation's sovereignty and honor. The children who are taught to reverence the flag will be the men who will defend it should its integrity and honor ever be assailed.

—Iowa State Register.

BISMARCK, in his dealings with the Samoans, has been acting on the theory that he would be permitted by the United States the same liberty to accomplish his purpose in his own way in Samoa that was weakly allowed him by Great Britain in East Africa. In this assumption the Chancellor is mistaken.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

THE South has been let alone for the past twelve years. It has been allowed to deal with the negro question in its own way. The only settlement it has reached has been to deprive the negro of his political rights and refuse the proffered aid of the general government to educate him, while failing to do anything adequate in that direction herself.—Minneapolis Journal.

THAT page of history which records the sudden emergence from obscurity, the rapid rise to exalted station, and the equally rapid downfall of President Cleveland, will, we apprehend, always stand separate and apart in our annals, and their cause will be a fruitful subject of inquiry and of controversy amongst the historians of the future.—Brooklyn Standard Union.

If the German press in America will take a tip from us, here it is. Advise the people in the fatherland that on no account can they depend upon German-American sympathy with the empire in the event of war; that this is your country; that under its flag more German blood has an asylum and alhome than can be settled in African colonies and Pacific islands in five hundred years.—Alta California.

In dealing with Irish political offenders. England knows no difference between aggressive political opponents and criminals.
O'Brien is treated as a common thief or
murderer, and subjected to all sorts of brutality, because he objects to donning the
prison garb. This is Salisbury's and Balfour's everlasting shame, even if it be
granted that they believe in the justice of

coercion.-Minneapolis Tribune. THE youngest second lieutenant in the corps [Signal Service] has held his commission about twice as long as General Greely has held his. Now the chief signal officer declares that his staff is incompetent, and wants it reorganized. It would be interesting to hear from the staff. Perhaps they believe that the efficiency of the service would be promoted by the reorganization of the chief signal officer .- New York Sun. EVERYBODY must realize, if he considers these things candidly, that no fair or just representation of the political convictions

of the majority of the people can be secured if intense partisanship on one side is met by concession and non-partisanship in the name of patriotism on the other. It is the duty of Republicans to see that their con-victions and principles obtain their rightful share of influence in public affairs.-New

THERE is no surer way to accomplish the disintegration of a party than to make its principles secondary to boodle. The man with brains weighs less with those who make a business of politics than the man who is ready with his roll of bills. This may promote the pecuniary gains of the striker, but how does it affect the party? It weakens its position in the community, and it not only alienates its own supporters, but it drives away the rising generation of voters. When a party has not on its rolls the young men of a commuity it is on the downward track.—Boston Journal.

Meets the Popular Demand.

Greencastle Democrat There is a marked improvement in the newspaper of to-day over that of former years, and we know of no paper that meets the popular demand in that regard more fully and satisfactorily than the Indian-apolis Journal. While it is political in tone and influence, it is also a newspaper, and therein is its chief excellence to be found. Like every well-conducted journal it gives the news first and opinions afterwards. That is the secret of its influence and growing popularity with its thousands of readers. It is, as it ought to be, intensely, but not offensively Republican. It is progressive in all things, but especially in the enterprise and excellence that characterize its general management.

Colman's Short Term. Philadelphia Press.

After Colonel Colman, the first Secretary of Agriculture, has retired from office he should be prevailed upon to write a book and call it "The Long and Short of It; or, How I Was a Cabinet Officer for Seventeen Days." The book would go, and Colman

FOUR YEARS OF CLEVELAND

The President Reviews His Administration for Edification of the Public.

Statements That Directly Contradict Popular Impressions Concerning Mr. Cleveland's Character and Political Ambition.

He Reluctantly Accepted the Democratic Nomination for a Second Term.

After a Vain Struggle to Escape It—He W Anxious to Consult the Party Leaders, and Thinks Tariff Is Yet the Great Issue.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 14.—The Sun, to-morrow will publish the following special dispatch from Washington, giving a review of President Cleveland's administration, based upon conversations with the President: Less than three weeks of President Cleveland's four years' occupancy of the White House re-main, and the record of his administration is

practically made up. A review of the salient features of the administration, of what it has accomplished and sought to accomplish, and of the difficulties with which it has had to contend is therefore appropriate at this time, and not without value to the country at large. The key-note of Mr. Cleveland's policy from the beginning has been the determination to give the people a practical, business-like administration irrespective of personal considerations. No of who has talked with Mr. Cleveland, who has served the perfect candor and oppenness of his language on this point, and has watched the animated play of his features when discussing it as the writer has done, can fail to be convinced of the earnestness and sincerity of his purpose, his sense of public duty, and his devotion to the best interests of the people. There is probably no American in public life who has a deeper, owning it shall, with her own hands, make every article put into it. The will of the first owner provided that the chest should descend only to daughters of the house and sinew of the land in their chief executive, than has Mr. day, he remarked with feeling that his afternoon receptions, or hand shakes, as he calls them were the pleasantest incidents of his official life He derives a genuine enjoyment from meeting people who come from every section of the counnot in search of office or with any favor to ask, but merely for the sake of exchanging a pleasant word or two with the President.

The close of Mr. Cleveland's administration finds him as busy, and perhaps even busier, than when he was inducted into office. There is now a mass of work before him which will tax even his robust energies to dispose of fore inauguration day. He works fore inauguration day. He works as hard as any department clerk, because he is not content to take things for granted, but insists upon informing himself as to every question l

is called upon to decide. The pressure of official and social duties throughout the days is so great that he is seldom able to address himself to the documentary work and correspondence which is accumulating upon his desk during almost every hour until 9 o'clock at night, and he is seldom able to retire before 2 or 3 o'clock in the morning. He is in his office again by half past 9 in the morning, and from 10 to 11 is busy receiving members of Congress and their con stituents. Much of the time is consumed, unnec essarily, by the want of consideration displayed by Congressmen in introducing persons who merely call to pay their respects. The afternoon receptions were set apart for this class of visitors, but it often happens that an influential constituent bobs up at the capital, and the member from way-back, or some other district, wishing to impress his importance or influence upon so yellow mpress his importance or influence upon so val uable a supporter, or to tickle the latter's vanity says: "Oh, come along. I'll take you up to see the President," and does so during the hours set apart for official business. The President has never complained of this inconsiderate treatment, but he was greatly gratified and impressed by the conduct of the late Representative Burne of Missouri, who always presented his constitu of Missouri, who always presented his constitu-ents, who merely wished to see the President, at the public receptions. Notwithstanding his patience, under these exactions, and the fact that almost his entire time during the day has been given up to the public, the President has been criticised for being "exclusive," and the complaint has been freely made that he would not give the representative men of his party. give the representative men of his party the opportunity of consulting freely with him.
"There has never been a time," said the Pres

dent, on this point, "when I have not been willing and anxious to talk with members of Congress ind leading men in the party."
It is known to his friends that the Presiden feels acutely the charge that he has held aloof from men whose character and position entitled their opinions to weight, and has been dispsed to take the bit between his teeth and act on his own responsibility. He has all along been animated by a high and serious sense of his duty to the people, and this has often prompted him to a course of action in opposition to the wishes or opinions of personal friends. It is the secret. too, of his laborious devotion to matters of pour time. He appresses himself years moderately

routine. He expresses himself very moderately on the latter point, and shows no disposition whatever to exploit his industry. "It may be because I am awkward at it," said to-day, "that I have to work so hard." It may be stated that the President is thoroughly satisfied with the practical outcome of his administration and its effect on the fortunes of the Democratic party. He is very earnest in predicting a great future for Democracy, and in asserting his unqualified devotion to the party. "It is a grand party," said he, "and was never in better shape than it is at present. When we consider the condition it was in before the tariff issue was formulated, the want of unanimity, the wide divergence of views on many points, and the hearty, united support it gave me during

the campaign, who can doubt that its status has been improved and that it has a glorious future before it?" The President is as firm now as he ever was in the opinion that tariff reform is the great living issue for the Democracy. He regards it as an issue in harmony with the spirit and traditions of the party, and one involving enormous benefits to the people. He believes that, sooner or later, the toiling masses will be thoroughly aroused to an indignant perception of the burdens unjustly imposed upon them by the tariff laws, and of the fact that the taxing power of the Nation is being recklessly used for the benefit of a favored few. He does not tolerate the idea that the Democracy was beaten on the tariff issue last fall. "Had certain conditions been eliminated from

the campaign," he said, "we would have won a decisive victory." So far as he is individually concerned he has no regrets at laying down his trust. He thinks the defeat of the Democracy is to be deplored because of the injury resulting to the public interests, but, personally, he experiences a pro-found sense of relief at the prospect of speedy release from the ordeal to which he has been exposed during the past four years. The strain has been so great that no man of less robust health and rugged viri'ity could have withstood

One of the most trying features of his position has been that in the discharge of his official duties he has been called upon so frequently to of-fend persons whose friendship and good opinion he valued. Mr. Cleveland's sympathies are warm and easily roused. The insensibility with which he has so often been accused is a supposed rait of character which has no existence. He as often hesitated between his personal inclinations and his sense of what was exacted of him by the dignity of his position, the interests of the public and his oath of office. He has had to fight for the right at almost every step of his official progress, and he is naturally tired of the continuous wear and tear of the contest. It is an open secret that he accepted the Democratic nomination last summer with genuine reluctance and after earnest efforts to escape it. His supposed political aspirations for the future do not exist. There is no rivalry on his part between himself and anybody else.

"I am in no one's way," he says. "I shall be delignted to be relieved of the cares of the presidency. On the 4th of March next, on purely

personal grounds, there will be no happier man n the United States than I." With reference to the civil-service system, he is as firm and decided as in his views on the tariff question. He believes that civil-service reform has come to stay. He has treated it solely as a practical question, and has been much hampered and embarrassed by the vaga-ries of sentimental reformers and theorists, who have been continually urging him to do this or that for mere sensational effect which he did not regard as judicious. He has endeavored to give the civil-service scheme a fair trial, and expresses himself as fully satisfied with the results. There may be differences of opinion as to details, but he thinks the examinations are, on the whole, about the best test of merit that can be devised. It is certainly preferable to the spoils system, and he has no fear that it will de-generate into a mere bureaucracy. The worst type of bureaucracy was developed under the spoils system of former administrations. When spoils system of former administrations. When Mr. Cleveland came into office he found the departments filled with incompetents who had found permanent lodgment there through favoritism. His doubt is whether sufficient cleaning out has been done to serve the best interests of the government and to give wider scope for civil-service reform through its methods in filling places of inefficient with capable men. The President recognizes fully the feeling of the great mass of Democratic office-seekers, who expected place and recognition, and who expected place and recognition, and the disappointment and irritation which resulted the disappointment and irritation which resulted from his inability to satisfy them. It is a matter of deep regret to him that he could not do so, but he had a higher public duty to perform, the purification and elevation of the public service and elimination from party politics, as far as possible, of the degrading use of "patronage," an evil which has grown to gigantic proportions and was steadily increasing. He is very earnest in advocacy of the civil service system as being a thoroughly practical reform, and in no sense undemocratic. He thinks the work of his administration has fixed this reform as a permanent feature of our

fixed this reform as a permanent feature of our

system of government, and that no party can afford to antagonize it openly. So far as his own status in the party is affected by his attitude on the civil-service question, it may be said that he regards himself as a better Democrat than many of his critics.

The President is especially gratified at the effect of his administration on the Southern people, both blacks and whites. He believes in making no distinctions between any of the sections, and he deprecates strongly the revival of animosities which were supposed to be dead and buried. He is satisfied that the race problem can be worked out by the people of that section without outside interference. He speaks in terms of grateful appreciation of the hearty and united support accorded him by the members of his Cabinet. The administration, it must be conceded, will go down in history as unique in the fact that all its members have pulled together from beginning to end, and no personal jealousies or resentments have marred the harmony of its deliberations. Every member of it has been hard-working, energetic, and wholly devoted to the public interests, and every de-partment presents an enviable record of important reforms and economies established and of substantial results in the effort to promote the public good. No breath of scandal or taint of corruption has attached to any branch of the

In view of the jobbery and scheming that permeated every department of the public service under former regimes, and which seemed to have to become a permanent feature of official life in Washington, no more honorable epitaplicould be applied to the administration now drawing to a close than the emphatic deciration of the President to the writer: "We have nothing to

TRIAL OF ALLEGED WHITE CAPS.

Some of the Defendants Thought to Have Proved They Are Not the Guilty Persons.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. BLOOMINGTON, Ind., Feb. 14.—So far as the evidence goes the White Cap trial was brought to a close at a late hour this evening. The interest has been increased today by the remarkable showing of the defense in making their alibi, and now, while the fact of the White-capping of William Norman is admitted on all sides, it is freely conceded that much doubt exists as to whether the real White Caps have been detected after all. It has been known all the time that the accused number some of the best citizens in the southern part of the county, and since Tuesday at noon up to 2 o'clock to-day they have introduced evidence to show that they were innocent of the charge. The first witness of this morning was John Carson, one of the defendants. He is a leading politician in Polk township, and known throughout the county. Three of Norman's family recognized him as assisting in the whipping. Though cross-examined with unusual care, his story was not broken or even shaken. Mr. Carson said: "I was not at Mr. Norman's house on the night of the whipping, nor out of my home after 10 o'clock. Up to dark I worked in the field, and came home and found Dr. Morris Judah there, who, upon my invitation, stayed all night. The Doctor slept in the same room with me, and we did not go to bed until be-tween 11 and 12 o'clock." In corroboration of Mr. Carson's evidence, Dr. Judah's testimony agreed in every particular. It was also proven by the blacksmith that Carson's mule, which he is alleged to have rode the night of the whipping, was not shod as the evidence showed the one to have been that was tracked by the plaintiff's witness.

Hezekiah Norman, one of the accused, is also the father of three of the defendants, is one of the wealthiest, most respected men of the county, and is a half-

county, and is of the victim White Caps. They had become enemies over a lawsuit, and did not speak as they passed by. He testified that he went to bed at his home about 9 o'clock, and was not out of the house. In this he was corroborated by his wife, who said she shared the same bed, and he could not possibly have left the room without her knowledge. Eli Sowders the last of the defendants to testify, closed the case. He was at home May 1, retired at 9 o'clock, and did not get

up till 5 the next morning. The defense having closed, the plaintiff came in with its rebuttal, which was chiefy character evidence, and whatever queson might have been raised as to William Norman's good name he was ready to disprove by forty neighbors and friends, all anxious to testify in his behalf. The judge istened to half a dozen, and, satisfied that the plaintiff's reputation was evidently settled, ordered that the case be closed, and court adjourned until 8 o'clock. Four arguments will be made to-morrow, when the judge's charge will follow, so it is evident that the case will not get to the jury

THE MINNESOTA PLAN.

A Bill Practically Abolishing All Sorts of Trusts Except the Labor Unions.

before evening.

St. Paul, Feb. 14.-A bill was introduced in the Legislature to-day by Representative D. G. Morgan, which possesses much interest to capitalists as well as workingmen. It is entitled "An act to suppress trust monopolies and to promote free competition in trade." The first section makes it unlawful to enter into or maintain any combination or agreement to prevent or restrict the production of any article of commerce or to regulate or control its market price. The next section makes it unlawful to make or carry out any agreement not to produce any article of commerce below a common standard or figure, or to in any way interfere with free and unrestricted competition in the sale of such article; or to pool or combine in such a way as to affect its price. The third section is like the first two. It seeks to prevent indirect combinations through trusts, trustees or other fiduciary agents. The fourth section makes any contract in violation of the sections void in law and equity. The fifth section goes further, and gives the purchaser of any article whose price is affected by trusts the right to plead the act as a defense for not paying for the article. The sixth section declares any officer or agent, violating tion declares any officer or agent violating the act guilty of a felony, punishable by a \$5,000 fine, or two years imprisonment, or both. Under section 7, a corporation which violates the act forfeits its corporate rights and franchises, and the Attorney-general, of his own motion, must institute an action for the dissolution of its corporate existence. Section 8 seeks to prevent corporations which have violated the act from doing business or maintaining suits in this State, and any officer who transacts business, knowing his corporation to have violated the law, is to be guilty of felony. The last section permits associations of laboring men to take action regulating wages, and none of their rights or privileges are to be forfeited under the act.

Business Embarrassments.

Boston, Feb. 14.—The creditors of Henry Woodson & Co., manufacturers of varnish and color, and of George Wood & Co., man-ufacturers of cement and blacking, held meetings to-day. The total indebtedness of Henry Woodson & Co. is \$381,564; total assets, \$93,646. The total indebtedness of George W. W. Wood & Co. is \$226,704, and the total assets, \$52,050. An offer of 20 cents on the dollar was made, 10 per cent. to be paid in three months and 10 per cent. in six months, but no action was taken.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 14.-At a meeting of stockholders of the Favorite stove-works, a concern which recently sold out to a company bearing the same name, which has removed its plant to Piqua, O., it was shown that there are liabilities amounting to \$100,000 which must be met by assessment upon the stock. This will amount to 42 per cent. Mr. R. A. Holden is the principal creditor.

A Clumsy English Lie.

NEW YORK, Feb. 14.-A Montreal special says: It appears that there are "fakirs" in London journalism, because a special cable dispatch from London to the Montreal Gazette, the Canadian government organ.

Statements have reached journals here, through New York, that a syndicate of leading Republic-ans in the United States controls \$300,000,000, which it intends to use in an effort to secure Canada's annexation to the States by a system of wholesale bribery in Canada, in event of a dissolution of the Dominion Parliament this year, and a consequent general election.

A Partisan Judge.

Brooklyn Standard-Union. It seems that Judge Lynch, the favorite judicial officer down South, is a rank par-tisan on the bench; for he has never yet been known to pass sentence on a Demo-crat who has assassinated a Republican